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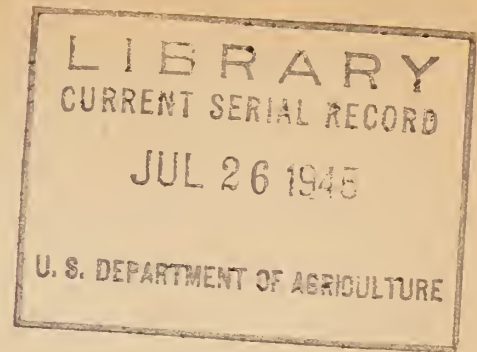
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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
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"THE AGRICULTURAL FRONT"

(For Immediate Broadcast)

September, 1944



September on the "Agricultural Front" is probably the busiest month of the year on many farms where tomato picking, apple picking, and the peach harvest come together. It's a busy season too on the dairy farms with silo filling, and on the poultry farms as the pullets start to come in from the range for a winter in the laying houses. Things are happening in September. Today we're going to talk about dairy feeding problems and government payments in drought areas, egg storage and markets, the call for early-matured turkeys, restrictions on use of apples, and packages for the coming bumper grape crop.

Drought has been hitting dairy farmers hard in some parts of the Northeast. Food Administrator Marvin Jones has ordered an increase of 10 cents per hundredweight of milk in the dairy payments for the drought stricken areas where farmers will have to buy more feed and hay. The increase in payment on butterfat is one cent a pound. While all dairy farmers have been eligible for the regular monthly payment to help them off-set the higher wartime costs of production, the drought payment will give them a little more relief. In the Northeast the increase covers all counties of Connecticut, part of southeastern New York State, part of Massachusetts, as well as West Virginia. This additional ten cents is over and above the seasonal increase in the dairy production payments for winter planned by the War Food Administration.

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As the drought area has spread considerably since it first hit Kentucky and Tennessee this season, another check on dairy farm conditions will be made early in September. If the War Food Administration finds that pastures are bare, and hay and corn are short in other counties, the dairy production payments will be extended to these counties on September 15th. Any farmer who is concerned about drought conditions should consult his county agricultural agent or a member of the county AAA committee.

Some of the dairy cows that are running short of green pastures have been keeping up their milk flow by eating raw potatoes. Through the cooperation of the Extension Service, the War Food Administration has already shipped 200 cars of small size potatoes to dairy farmers in the drought-hit areas of seven of the Northeastern states. Drought has hit the potato crop of New Jersey and Long Island hard. The result is large amounts of small potatoes of sizes that consumers are not too anxious to eat, though they are actually good food. The WFA has been buying these potatoes under its commitment to support the farm price. Many of them go to hospitals and to relief organizations. A few are canned for overseas shipment. Whatever potatoes are left over are offered to dairy farmers who need them for feed. Actually they are worth about 45 cents a hundredweight as feed.....
 The livestock experts say potatoes are just about as good as corn silage, when it comes to keeping the dairy cows full-fed for full milk pails. Most of these potatoes have gone to farmers at no cost...as demonstrations of the best ways of feeding the

spuds to the dairy cattle for best results. As time goes on, and demonstrations are completed in the different counties, WFA may offer to sell potatoes at the feeding value, to help farmers keep up the milk production. That is, as long as the small potatoes are on hand. This plan enables the WFA to save time and the railroad cars that would otherwise be used in shipping the potatoes to driers in the mid-west. And to hundreds of farmers the plan has already meant a big help in milk production. Farmers who are interested in potatoes for dairy feed, should get in touch with their county agricultural agents. Almost every State Extension Service in the Northeast is cooperating. Farmers who need the potatoes have only to promise that the spuds will be used only as livestock feed...and not for human consumption. Also they will be asked to report on the success of the feeding program.

With the coming of September, the Mc Intosh orchards are being prepared for the invasion of pickers. And that brings up a reminder of the need we have for all the fruits we can possibly harvest for food. That reminder is War Food Order 69. This order says that after September 1st no apples can be used in the making of products containing more than seven percent of alcohol. The only purpose of this order is to make sure that all the apples that can be used for food are saved, instead of going into into wine or liquor.

Naturally, some lots of fruit may be in distress as a result of this order, due to small size, quality too poor for market, spoilage, or a number of other reasons. Growers who want to have a particular lot of apples released from the order should see a member of their county

The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the proposed system, which is designed to be both efficient and economical. It is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of the various components and their interactions.

The second part of the document details the specific implementation of the system, including the hardware and software requirements. This section provides a clear and concise description of the system's architecture and the various modules that make up the system.

The third part of the document describes the various tests and procedures that have been used to evaluate the system's performance. This section includes a detailed description of the test environment and the various parameters that were measured during the tests.

The fourth part of the document discusses the results of the tests and provides a comparison of the system's performance against the various benchmarks. This section includes a detailed analysis of the data and a discussion of the factors that influenced the system's performance.

The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the findings and conclusions of the study. This section includes a discussion of the system's strengths and weaknesses and a recommendation of the most suitable configuration for the system.

The sixth part of the document provides a list of references and a bibliography of the various sources that were consulted during the study. This section includes a list of books, articles, and other documents that are relevant to the system's design and implementation.

The seventh part of the document provides a list of appendices and a bibliography of the various sources that were consulted during the study. This section includes a list of tables, figures, and other documents that are relevant to the system's design and implementation.

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AAA committee or a representative of the War Food Administration. Last year, only the chairman of the County AAA committee had this power to release fruits for non-food uses. This year any member of a county AAA committee has the power to make the decision for a farmer.

These regulations apply to other fruits, too, of U.S. No. 2 grade or higher. Peaches, pears, plums, and prunes are all included. Grapes, however, are a different story than last year. With the expected large crop of Concord-type grapes, wineries this year can buy an amount of grapes equal to 80 percent of the grapes they used for wine in the 1942 season. This should simplify the marketing of the grape crop for a considerable number of New York and Pennsylvania growers.

While we are on the topic of fruit, here's an item which should interest many of you. The War Food order restricting the cold storage of New York State red sour cherries has been discontinued. Now that the cherry market season is over, it is no longer needed. The aim of the order was to assure the canneries about 6,000 additional tons of red sour cherries to fill their contracts for the armed forces...and that goal was successfully met.

We pointed out that the grape crop this year is expected to be large. But the supply of climax baskets for grapes this year is distinctly on the small side. It just won't work to try to market more grapes in fewer baskets. With a concord grape crop of about 165 thousand tons expected, instead of the 130 thousand tons of last year, this seems to be the critical moment for grape growers to get some containers.

If they have a fresh fruit market, they may want to try tomato lugs as substitute packages. The lugs will hold about 20 pounds or more of grapes, and protect them well in handling. Second-hand tomato lugs are available now, even though the green wrap tomato season is on. Grape growers, and tomato growers who are interested in getting used tomato lugs and who have no dealer near at hand, may write to their State department of Agriculture, or to the War Food Administration at 150 Broadway, New York, 7, New York, for a list of dealers in these containers.

Last spring the hatching of turkeys got off to an early start. That is why the army is hopeful that it will get enough well-grown toms and turkey hens right now, to fill all its needs for holiday birds for the boys overseas. Turkey growers are urged to ship their birds to market as soon as they reach size. War Food Order 106 requires that all turkeys marketed now be offered to the army quartermaster corps or to authorized processors. And to help speed the good work, the Office of Price Administration has allowed farmers a higher price by one cent a pound, on live turkeys sold from July until October. The dressed turkey price is up two cents for the same period. Thanksgiving and Christmas and New Year's are a long way off. But so are many of the boys in the armed forces...and we want to be sure they have turkey and fixin's, in holiday time. What's more, in October the turkey prices will drop half a cent a pound. In November the prices will drop the full cent back to the regular level.

To be sure of the better price, farmers will do best to market their birds in early September. As the processing plants get crowded with

birds late in the month, they may not be able to handle all offers in the tag-end days of September. Except in Delaware, and in some counties of Maryland, and West Virginia, the turkey marketing freeze does not apply. But northeastern turkey growers who do offer their birds to the Army, will be helping everyone, including themselves.

We have a few extra broilers and fryers on hand this season....about four million birds in all. That sounds like a very large supply but consumers seem to be buying them up as they appear. But if you want a good broiler, or a fryer now is the time to get a really tender bird. This unexpectedly large supply of tasty young chicken won't last long. The bulk of the current supply comes from the DelMarVa section of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

Farmers are always interested in marketing of their products, and the changes of times. There has been much talk about the coming growth of the frozen fruit and vegetable industry. Well we have a few figures to show just what has happened in frozen fruits and vegetables in the past year. Cold storage stocks of frozen fruits on August first were 28 percent greater than a year earlier. And the storage stocks of frozen vegetables were about 36 percent larger than a year earlier.

